OME, Vasi, (Giu.), Magnificenze di Roma, Antica e Moderna, with 200 fine large engravings of the Arcient and Modrn Buildings and Ruins, brilliant as well as original impressions, 10 vo $\mid$, oblong folio, bound in two, calf, 12.75, Roma 1747-1761.
The general title will will be found in the last volume, a complete set of which is seldom met with.
Bartoli (Petro Sancti) Admiranda Romanarvm Antiquitatym ac Veteris Soviptvrae Vestigia Anaglyphico Opere Romae adhvc extant in capitolio aedibvs Hortisque Vinorvm Principvm ad Antiqvm Elegantiam, 84 fine old engravings of bas-relief, illustrating many hundred figures of the Romans in the times of the Casars, large oblong folio, half bound, on fine faper and in good state, 6.50, Anno MDCXCIII.

Bartoli (Pietro Sancti) Colonna Trianna, eretta dal Senato e Popolo Romano all Imperatore Tratano Augusto nel suo Foro in Roma, etc., 119 fine engrayings of the splendid old bas-relegrs, etc., containing a full description of the celebrated Columin of Trajan, oblong folio, half morocco, 8.00, Roma, circa 1680.

In nice state, on fine and thick paper, with good margins. It was, as stated above, erected by the Senate and People, A. D. 114, in the Forum, recording and commemorating the victories of the Emperor Trajan. It was executed by Apolloporus, an eminent artist of Damascus, who built the magnificu et bridge over the Danube, and who was put to death by Hadrian. Bartolt also engraved some of the works of Raphael. He died at Rome, 1700.
Stylobates Columnæ Antoninæ, Nvper e rvderibvs Campi Martii, 83 fine plates of the splendid old bas-reliefs representing many hundred figures of the Ancient Romans, oblong folio, half rough calf, 4.75, Romæ, MDCCVIII.
This Statrly Monument was erected to the Honor of the Emperor Marcus Aureleus by the Roman Senate, and is believed to have been an imitation of Trajan's Column. Some years ago a street was discovered close by, some fifteen feet beldw the surface, the inference being that this Historic Monument, which was about 150 feet high, was built on an elevation. The fine old bas-reliefs in the above work are worth from sixpence to a shilling each.
Blanchini (F.) Camera ed Inscrizioni Sepulcrali De Liberti Servi, ed Ufficiali della Casa di Augusto Scoperte Nello Via Appia, ed illustrate Con le Annotazione di Francesco Bianchini, 87 pages of letterpress, inc'uding inscriptions and several folding and other plates, showing the receptacles for urn burial, etc., folio, half vellum, 1.25 , in Roma, MDCCXXVII.
An highly interesting and suggestive work by a well-known and learned Italian antiquary. The scenes and ruins depicted are on the Appian Way which was the great line of communication between Rome and Central Italy, 300 years previons to the erection of the above. Tus Apostle Paul, a prisoner, accompanied by a Roman centurion, passed along this road A. D. 60, Nero being Emperor.
Fontana (Carlo) L'Aypiteatro Flavio descretto e delineato, 171 pages and 24 plates, on thick and fine paper, royal folio, calf, 5.75, Nell' Haia, M.DCC.XXV

This immense building which was necessitated by the fire of Nero, is known as the amphitheatrium Flavianum, and a great proportion is still standing. It was commenced by Vespastan and dedicated to Titus, A.D. 80. It covers nearly five acres, and its capacity is about ninety thousand spectators.
Souvenirs D'Italie, Exprdition de Rome, 1849, 36 very fine engravings on stone,
India paper, on fine stout paper, mounted on linen guards, imp folio, halt red morocco, 7.25 , Gihaut, Boulevart des Italiens, 1850.
It was in 1849 the Roman National Assembly divested the Pope of all Temporal Power, and Pious IX appealed to the Catholic Powers for assistance. The Italians made a brave stand in defence of their Anoient Capital, but on the 1st of July all resistance was overcome and the French army made a triumphal entry into the Eternal City. The above series of beautiful plates illustrate the progress of the Revolution and the conflicts between the Romans, Neapolitans and French soldiers.

